

threatenings, and even violence, to plunge his comrade into a disorderly life. All his efforts were ineffectual. One day, while John was busy out of doors, Andrew, who was alone in the mill, took John's Bible, for the purpose of casting it into the river; however, just as he was about to throw it in, he opened the Bible mechanically, and this passage caught his eye: "Two shall be grinding at the mill; the one shall be taken, and the other shall be left."—Matt. xiv. 4. This declaration struck his conscience with the rapidity of lightning; it took possession of his heart; and under the weight of an insupportable emotion, he placed the Bible again in John's chamber. Dating from that moment Andrew became a new man; thereafter he showed himself to be a sincere servant of Jesus Christ. United, from that time, in heart and soul with one another, John and Andrew, young as they were, soon became, in the hand of God, instruments of a religious awakening in the village and the surrounding neighbourhood.

Bible colportage has frequently borne good fruits among the Swedish and Norwegian colonies.

"One day," relates a colporteur, "I offered the Bible for sale on board a Norwegian vessel. 'I am happy,' replied one of the seamen, 'that I am able at last to procure that book, which I have for so many years wished to possess, for my own sake, as my voyage. I have a complete Bible at home, indeed, but my dear wife has a pious heart; and naturally, I feel unwilling to deprive her of it. The New Testament which I have here along with me, was sent me six years ago. It is to that, under God, that I attribute my conversion. The entire Bible which I purchase from you will never leave me.'

"I sold," continues the same colporteur, "ten Bibles on board of another Norwegian vessel. I was aware that, morning and evening, the captain and crew of this ship met to read the Bible. The reading of the Holy Scriptures, and prayer, were the frequent occupations of the crew, and the Swedish vessel, which I boarded, was, and asked if I had a Bible. 'Yes, I have,' said he, 'who gave me a New Testament, last year, when I was sick in the hospital. My New Testament taught me to know the physician of my soul, Jesus Christ, the Saviour; and, thanks to God, I am now full of joy.' Another sailor wrote to me, that the Word of God had been his support and consolation, in the midst of sharp trials, which he had to undergo, during nine consecutive months."—*Cor. Presbyterian.*

WESLEYANA.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for 1838.

Methodism in Kilsyth.

In the month of July, 1827, Mr. James Cameron, of Kirkintilloch, (now a Wesleyan Missionary in South Africa,) visited Kilsyth, and delivered an impressive discourse in the open air; from which many persons received much spiritual profit. As he repeated his visit, it was thought proper to engage a hall in which public worship might be conducted; an application being made, at the same time, to the Superintendent of the Glasgow Circuit for a regular supply of Local Preachers. A small society was formed; but though a considerable number of persons attended the preaching, so little immediate fruit appeared, that at one time it was thought that it would be advisable to desist from visiting the place, and to employ elsewhere the labour expended upon it. A more encouraging state of things, however, after a time, began to appear. Many persons became deeply impressed by a conviction of the importance of the things belonging to their peace; and in the latter end of the year 1832, it pleased God thus to impress the mind of Mr. W. Edmond, from whose statement the present account has been chiefly collected. To the spiritual conversion of Mr. Edmond, the instrumentality of Mr. Benjamin Dewsbury, officer of Excise, then stationed at the Banker Distillery, in the parish of Denny, Stirlingshire, chiefly contributed. Having heard Mr. Dewsbury preach, and also conversed with him in private, Mr. Edmond was fully convinced that he was a stranger to the peace of God which is consequent upon justification, and that, therefore, he had not, as yet, "a good hope through grace." His mind was filled with fearful apprehensions of the future; and for fifteen months he was so distressed with a consciousness of his guilt and danger, that life itself became a burden. But after this so long-continued night of sorrow, "the day dawned, and the day-star arose in his heart." He was enabled to believe with the heart unto righteousness, and Christ was made of God unto him "wisdom, and righteousness, sanctification and redemption." The Spirit itself bore witness with his spirit that he was a child of God. Although living at some distance, he and another person agreed to join the Wesleyan Society in Kilsyth, which then consisted of thirteen members, and they received

of their notes on trial from the Rev. W. Illingworth, in March, 1833. Having tasted that the Lord is gracious, they manifested their desire to do good to the souls of others by establishing meetings for prayer, which were much owned of God, and the society soon increased to thirty-five. A Sunday-school, also, was established, and two prayer-meetings were held every week to supplicate the divine blessing on the children. On one of these occasions, Mr. Alexander Patrick, a Local Preacher from Airdrie, having explained the plan of salvation, and afterward engaged in prayer, one of the boys found peace with God; the following morning one of the girls received the same blessing. The next time the children met, reference being made to the fact of the conversion of two of their number, the rest were earnestly exhorted to seek the same salvation; the power of God was present, both to wound and to heal. Sighs and tears expressed the emotions of their hearts; and before the meeting closed, twelve professed to have found peace and joy through believing.

This was on the last Sabbath in February, 1833. On the following Thursday, the parochial fast was observed; and as all labour was suspended, there was a prayer-meeting in the chapel; and in the course of the day, eight persons entered into the glorious liberty of the children of God. In the evening Mr. Patrick preached; and while he was at prayer, one, and then another, were constrained to cry out, "What must I do to be saved?" Before they separated, thirty-two were enabled to rejoice in the possession of conscious salvation. Within a very short space of time, upwards of eighty were converted to God; and the Rev. Peter McOwan and the Rev. James Mitchell spent several days there, in preaching, and visiting from house to house those who had recently been gathered into the fold of Christ. Although some of these did not continue to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things, yet the steady and consistent piety of by far the greater number, has been the occasion of great joy. The names of thirty of them are, at this day, in our class-books; some have fallen asleep in Jesus; and others have removed to different parts of the country. To the progress of this great work, it will readily be believed, there were "many adversaries." Some thought that our meetings were marked by irregularity and confusion; and yet it not unfrequently happened, that many who from various motives attended the preaching of the Word among us, went away with the conviction that, after all, we were not so far wrong as they had been led to suppose. A free, a full, and a present salvation was preached; the differences of human character were accurately distinguished; a direct application was made to the hearts and consciences of the hearers; and, by the blessing of God, the seed sown was not unfruitful. Indeed many persons who did not at this time connect themselves with us in religious society, nevertheless received serious impressions which never wore off. Generally speaking, when a house was thus visited, the divine influence rested upon more than one individual: the husband and wife, and one or more children, have been seen mingling their tears and prayers at the throne of the heavenly grace; and when the mother of a family has been converted to God, she has been instrumental in bringing the whole household to the saving knowledge of the truth. The man who, for years, was the terror of the village, has become the guide of the anxious inquirer, and is frequently employed in administering consolation to the sick and dying; and we rejoice to number among the obedient servants of the Lord, the aged sinner, whose locks had grown gray in sin; his house had been notorious as the haunt of dissipation, but it is now no less remarkable as the place where many souls have been truly brought to God. Such was the state of things up to the year 1837. About this time, an aged woman, in connection with the Relief congregation, but who had experienced her first spiritual good among the Methodists, finished her course with joy. Her peaceful and triumphant end produced a great effect upon the minds of many. At the same time, a reviving influence had also been felt in the established Church, under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Walker, of Muthill, Perthshire; and in all the churches of the village there was a great increase of deep and powerful religious feeling. A Total Abstinence Society, also, having been formed, and conducted on strictly religious principles, many who had connected themselves with it were led to unite themselves to the church of Christ. A number of special prayer-meetings were commenced by the members of the Relief Society. Those of the established Church followed their example; and public worship, which has only occasionally been celebrated on Sabbath evenings, was now regularly conducted by the respective Ministers.

In May, 1838, some Ministers of the "Congregational Union for Scotland" formed a Society, and, in the early part of the summer of 1839, began a series of open-air services on the Sabbath mornings, which were made exceedingly useful. Thus, an energetic and simultaneous effort to carry forward the good work of God was made by all denominations of Christians.—For a whole year before "the overwhelming shower" descended, there were twenty distinct prayer-meetings every week among the members of the

established Church, ten or twelve among the Relief congregation, nine among the Independents, and eighteen among ourselves; and an expectation of something remarkable pervaded the minds of all. When it was known that any Minister was coming to the village, who, in his preaching gave prominence to the doctrine of the witness of the Holy Spirit, the Wesleyans were accustomed to appoint a special meeting for prayer on his behalf, and then, in the spirit of expectation, to attend on his ministry.

But it was on the 23d July, 1839, that the event most remarkable in the history of the late revival took place. On that day it had been appointed for the Rev. W. Burns, jun., son of the Minister of the parish, to preach a farewell sermon in the market-place, before his departure, as a Missionary, to a foreign land. The weather was unfavourable, and the congregation adjourned to the church. The text chosen was Psalm cx. 3; from which it was shown when it might be considered to be a day of God's power, and what the people of God would be willing to do in that day. It was, indeed, a time to be remembered: the serious countenance, the falling tear, the death-like silence; all indicated the approach of the mighty rushing wind. But that was the most interesting and solemn moment, when the youthful preacher, with hands clasped, and eyes lifted up to heaven, in an agony of prayer for the Holy Ghost to descend upon the people, exclaimed, "O come! come!" and, being strengthened in faith, "He is coming! He is coming!" Suddenly a voice was heard from among the congregation, "He is come! He is come! Hallelujah! hallelujah! Glory be to God!" This ran like electricity through the whole assembly of fifteen hundred persons; and the scene which succeeded will not admit of description. Here was the formalist, of fifty years' standing in the church, shaking from head to foot, and crying aloud for mercy. There was the cry heard, "What must I do to be saved?" while others, in exultation, were exclaiming, "Behold, God is my salvation!" An Elder, who was endeavouring to direct and comfort his aged mother, was seized by the convincing power of the Spirit; and, with a voice which, had it not been seen whence it came, could scarcely have been believed to be human, cried out, "O Christ have mercy on my soul! O break this hard heart!" Those persons who had themselves passed through similar exercises, embraced the opportunity of suggesting such observations to those who were in a state of mental distress, as seemed most appropriate; although many, who might have been expected to come forward, were so confounded at the sudden and unprecedented occurrence, that they appeared for a time utterly at a loss. Presently, one ran to the Manse with tidings of what had taken place in the church; when one of the Ministers, ascending the pulpit, gave a few words of advice, sang, prayed, and dismissed the congregation. But, although they left the church, many persons would not and did not go home, till God had blessed them. The vestry (Session-house) was filled with penitents; other places in the town were opened for them; and scenes were witnessed that day in Kilsyth, the like of which had not been known within the memory of any then living. Since then the good work has been going on: all the churches have been greatly owned of God; the places of worship have been well attended, and numbers have found the Gospel to be the "power of God unto salvation."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Original Matter is peculiarly requested for this Paper, such as: Local Intelligence—Biographies—Notices of the courts, Reviews, and progress of Methodism in Circuits, Education, Tracts, Literature, Science, and Religion—Illustrations of Practical Doctrines—Sketches of Scriptural Characters—Interesting Anecdotes—Descriptions of Methodism, &c. &c. Articles, as a general rule, should be short and pithy; as a judicious variety in each number is the secret of newspaper popularity and usefulness.

For the Wesleyan.

NOTICES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

[No. 10.]

The principal evil the first Missionaries had to contend with in Newfoundland was Sabbath breaking. Your readers, Mr. Editor, would probably perceive this in my last letter; and let them not suppose that it was a trifling evil,—that it presented no formidable difficulties, nor its conquests no glorious triumphs. Sabbath breaking includes many evils, and bespeaks the absence of all grace from the mind. The hand which pollutes the Sabbath with unhallowed labour, veils eternity from human view. And, "chief market of his time,"

and what is he? "A beast; no more." Is man immortal? Not as seen in time; for he dies. Eternity alone gives him immortality and room for action. Time has no existence but for eternity; nor aim, nor means, nor end, nor glory. Eternity gives time its character. As time

short? How so? Measured by the thousand ages of the past? Anticipated by millennial ages yet to come? No; but measured only by infinite duration. Eternity is the great lawgiver, and arbiter of time; records its events for judgment; gathers its materials for publication in "the new heavens and the new earth;" numbers its days, and will be its final end. Now, the Sabbath prefigures eternity. That Divine hand which regulates the diurnal revolutions of time, makes time's business pause on every seventh day.

"An awful pause! prophetic of its end."

Blot out the Sabbath, or reduce it to a level with the other days, and eternity has no remembrance, no advocate in that man's conscience. Such a man wants no Bible, no Minister, no communion of saints, no God. He robs God. He robs himself, and the world. He becomes a murderer-general of souls. The seventh day is appointed for the "certain season" of the "angel" to descend and move upon "the water" of time's "Bethesda," to impart a healing virtue, that all who bathe their weary souls after the six days' toil, may be healed and refreshed. But, to extend his "sheep market," the Sabbath breaker dams up "Bethesda." Rise up in judgment against him ye "multitude of impotent folk, of blind, halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water!"

Wesleyan Missionaries, in common with other Protestant Missionaries, have given the Sabbath to Newfoundland;—and with the Sabbath, all its christian privileges, its sacred ordinances, its solemnity and joy. The Mission Chapel, towering above the dwellings of the people, is the monument of the Sabbath's triumph over the usurping power which had degraded it to a level with its fellow days. In the Missionary's sphere of labour, schools are in operation, and education, based on sound scriptural principles, flourishes. A purer and loftier character of morals is visible among the people. The altar in the temple is not the only one; for in the recent revivals of religion, and in the progressive work of piety so visible to day, the prophecy is fulfilling "The Lord will create upon every dwelling place of Mount Zion," as well as "upon her assemblies, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a burning fire by night." Families have their altars, their morning and evening sacrifice. Come, ye despisers of evangelical piety, ye who would monopolize the truth and then adulterate it with men's traditions, and pronounce my beloved and venerated fathers and brethren, intruders in the vineyard, and unauthorized labourers; come with me, and view the works of the Lord by our despised instrumentality! See! There is a fisherman's cabin. The light of the lamp hung up in the chimney, just glimmers through the window and sheds a feeble ray amid the darkness of the tempestuous night. Let us draw near to the window. You need not fear being discovered; for the night is dark and stormy, and within a few yards ocean is lashing with fury the miller rocks on which the cabin is built. See! there are mother and children upon their knees around a little table. Where are the father and elder brothers? At sea. They were expected home to-night; but the hour of rest is come and they are not returned. But the family altar must be surrounded and the evening devotion offered. Hear the prayer of that pious wife! Listen to the responses of those little children who unite in supplication for their father's safety. Do not suppose that this is either an exception or anything uncommon. Our family altars are yearly increasing in numbers. But of the blessedness of family piety I am not now called to speak. But and all that is exposing the fisherman to danger and death, the remembrance of his wife and family at prayer for him cheers and animates him amid the storm. "Were you frightened George?" I asked a little boy, who, with his father and elder brother, had been exposed all night to a storm at sea. "No sir, not much," he answered, "though Dick roared out once 'We're lost!' but father shouted and said 'No, mother's prayin' for us boys!' So we held on till day light." "Yes, my boy," I remarked, "your mother prayed, that night in earnest for you. I had lost my way in returning home and the night being dark I went up to a house lighted with a lamp, and just as I was about to enter, I heard your mother's voice in earnest prayer, and your little sisters prayed 'Lord preserve my father!'"

"A city set upon a hill cannot be hid." The Sabbath is beginning to be respected by the generality of the Newfoundland fishermen. The only Protestants who break the Sabbath at present by working in their fishing rooms, are persons professing to belong to "the Church" as it is called. But we know that they are but nominally Episcopalians. Their clergy, who are of the high, Tractarian School, begin to find that they have work enough within their own borders without interfering with us. A great change has recently passed over a few of the most zealous Episcopalian clergy. At their first induction among the people to whom we had been preaching the Gospel for many years, they found a certain class of people who, though attached to the Episcopalian church, felt a high regard for the Wesleyan Missionaries, and would not suffer them to denounce us as schismatics. These pious Episcopals who obtained

good under our ministry in the absent own pastors, pointed to their ungodly hours who called themselves "church" and "Go and rebuke them, and no have been instrumental in 'turning' from darkness to light." And t good, visibly good. This summer a trestant mercantile establishment has ted any fish to be handled on the Sa ded I have but heard of one Prot chant in this District turning his Sabbath, and that was an exception and rule. So that the deacons, appro Episcopalian bishop, by minding the ances by teaching their own peop ling schools, and, above all, by with their Wesleyan neighbours, pishing a good amount of good in. This is cause of thankfulness to all ca tians.

Nor is the influence of our holy less felt upon Rome. The Romish not condescend to beg of Methodis of your oil for our lamps are gone o fact is her members are beginning to of Sabbath breaking, and first one a oher is breaking off the practice. A ago one of the priests denounced Sab ang from the altar. The new bish and, is also manifesting zeal for Here then is, at least one lamp for that dark church! Pray and labour low labourers! If we cannot give oil lamps, we will give them a light.

For the

Milltown, (N. B.) Circuit.

MY DEAR BROTHER.—The pe highly of the periodical, and if t better, we should be able to disp oral more copies. I have nothing once to communicate from this p moral vineyard. I have frequen coagred from the sinfulness of gations, and the paucity of help on the work of God.—Nevertheless not been without some signs o gracious influence has apparentl the minds of the people, under i ing of the Word. By the grace o more than ever determined to la his command, and off-r all my we Emigration to Wisconsin, and t distant regions of California, in better land, and of glittering d almost constant topic of convers to small number from this, a rounding villages, have already parents and friends, and have- espousing themselves to mult pli and privations, persecuted with a dely to become rich. They ha never read, or if they have, it is they have forgotten, that impor of Sacred Scripture "They t rich fall into temptation and a into many foolish and hurtful d down men in destruction and For the love of money is the root which while so no coveted after, erred from the faith, and pierce through with many sorrows."

Yours, &c.

Milltown, N. B., Oct. 23, 1844

For the

Andover, (N. B.) Circuit.

MY DEAR SIR,—I send you t five additional subscribers for y paper. I am gratified in statin to an evident improvement in t affairs on this Circuit. The cong generally large, and we have n out some tokens of the Divine Several young persons have come to this place; some of blessing of God, professed to redemption in the blood of Ch givene-s of sins; and I tru united with the blessed v shed t ing "the Song of Moses and t for the Throne. We intend t racted Meeting on this Circu we are praying and hoping th the Church will be specially p occasion.

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W.

Our Brother has our thanks f tional subscribers." We shall tious to hear from him again in A little more "conversing" on New Brunswick Brethren wou cease our subscription to it. V this matter upon their attention known to themselves, Brethren al you can for THE WESLEYAN

For

Pettifordine (N. B.) C

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How so? Measured by the thousand of the past? Anticipated by millennial yet to come? No; but measured only by duration. Eternity is the great lawgiver; it records its events for judgment; gathers its materials for publication in new heavens and the new earth; numbers days, and will be its final end. Now, the Sabbath prefigures eternity. That Divine hand regulates the diurnal revolutions of time, its time's business pause on every seventh

An awful pause! prophetic of its end. The Sabbath, or reduce it to a level with other days, and eternity has no remembrance to advocate in that man's conscience. Such a man wants no Bible, no Minister, no communion with saints, no God. He robs God. He robs life, and the world. He becomes a murderer of souls. The seventh day is appointed the "certain season" of the "angel" to descend and move upon "the water of life's heads," to impart a healing virtue, that all their weary souls after the six days' wearyness may be healed and refreshed. But, to ex- "sheep market," the Sabbath breaker up "Bethesda." Rise up in judgment at him ye "multitude of impotent folk, of hall, withered, waiting for the moving water."

Wesleyan Missionaries, in common with other stant Missionaries, have given the Sabbath Newfoundland; and with the Sabbath, all christian privileges, its sacred ordinances, its unity and joy. The Mission Chapel, tower above the dwellings of the people, is the monument of the Sabbath's triumph over the usurper which had degraded it to a level with flow days. In the Missionary's sphere of work, schools are in operation, and education, on sound scriptural principles, flourishes. The character of morals is visible in the people. The altar in the temple is the only one; for in the recent revivals of piety, and in the progressive work of piety so far to day, the prophecy is fulfilling: "The will create upon every dwelling place of Zion," as well as "upon her assemblies, and smoke by day, and the shining of a lamp by night." Families have their their morning and evening sacrifice. Come, ye spouses of evangelical piety, ye who would glorify the truth and then adulterate it with traditions, and pronounce my beloved and hated fathers and brethren, intruders in the land, and unauthorized labourers; come, and view the works of the Lord by our instrumentalities! See! There is a fish- boat's cabin. The light of the lamp hung up chimney, just glimmers through the wind- shield sheds a feeble ray amid the darkness of unpeopled night. Let us draw near to window. You need not fear being discover- ed; the night is dark and stormy, and within a few yards ocean is lashing with fury the hull on which the cabin is built. See! there mother and children upon their knees around table. Where are the father and elder- ers? At sea. They were expected home- light; but the hour of rest is come and they returned. But the family altar must be unded and the evening devotion offered. The prayer of that pious wife! Listen to responses of those little children who unite application for their father's safety. Do not use that this is either an exception or any uncommon. Our family altars are yearly rising in numbers. But of the blessedness of piety I am not now called to speak. amid all that is exposing the fisherman to and death, the remembrance of his wife family at prayer for him cheers and animates amid the storm. "Were you frightened by the storm?" "I asked a little boy, who, with his father and elder brother, had been exposed all to a storm at sea. "No sir, not much," he- red, "though Dick roared out 'once lost' but father shouted and said 'No, no, prayin' for us boys.' So we held on till light." "Yes, my boy," I remarked, "you prayed, that night in earnest for you. I lost my way in returning home and the being dark I went up to a house lighted a lamp, and just as I was about to enter, I your mother's voice in earnest prayer, your little sisters prayed 'Lord preserve her.'"

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good under our ministry in the absence of their own pastors, pointed to their ungolly neigh- bours who called themselves "churchmen," and said "Go and rebuke them, and not those who have been instrumental in 'turning' numbers 'from darkness to light.'" And the effect is good, visibly good. This summer a large Pro- testant mercantile establishment has not per- mitted any fish to be handled on the Sabbath. Indeed I have but heard of one Protestant mer- chant in this District turning his fish on the Sabbath, and that was an exception in his case and rule. So that the deacons, appointed by the Episcopalian bishop, by minding their own business, by teaching their own people in estab- lishing schools, and, above all, by being quiet with their Wesleyan neighbours, are accom- plishing a good amount of good in the Colony. This is cause of thankfulness to all catholic christians.

Nor is the influence of our holy christianity less felt upon Rome. The Romish church may not condescend to beg of Methodism, "give us of your oil for our lamps are gone out;" but the fact is her members are beginning to be ashamed of Sabbath breaking, and first one and then another is breaking off the practice. A short time ago one of the priests denounced Sabbath break- ing from the altar. The new bishop, I under- stand, is also manifesting zeal for the Sabbath. Here then is, at least one lamp lighted up in that dark church! Pray and labour on my fellow labourers! If we cannot give oil for others' lamps, we will give them a light. J. B.

For the Wesleyan. Milltown, (N. B.) Circuit.

MY DEAR BROTHERS.—The people think highly of the periodical, and if times were better, we should be able to dispose of several more copies. I have nothing of import- ance to communicate from this part of our moral vineyard. I have frequently been dis- couraged from the sinfulness of our congregations, and the paucity of help in carrying on the work of God.—Nevertheless, I have not been without some signs of good. A gracious influence has apparently rested on the minds of the people, under the preaching of the WORD. By the grace of God, I am more than ever determined to labour on at his command, and offer all my works to him. Emigration to Wisconsin, and to the more distant regions of California, in search of better land, and of glittering dust, is the almost constant topic of conversation; and no small number from this, and the sur- rounding villages, have already bid adieu to parents and friends, and have gone forth, exposing themselves to multifold hardships and privations, animated with a desire sud- denly to become rich. They have perhaps never read, or if they have, it is to be feared they have forgotten, that important passage of Sacred Scripture "Thy that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is the root of all evil; which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows."

Yours, &c. I. SUTCLIFFE. Milltown, N. B., Oct. 23, 1849.

For the Wesleyan. Andover, (N. B.) Circuit.

MY DEAR SIR,—I send you the names of five additional subscribers for your valuable paper. I am gratified in stating that, there is an evident improvement in the state of affairs on this Circuit. The congregations are generally large, and we have not been without some tokens of the Divine approbation. Several young persons have died since I came to this place; some of whom, by the blessing of God, professed to have obtained redemption in the blood of Christ, the forgive- ness of sins; and I trust they have united with the blood washed through in sing- ing "the Song of Moses and the Lamb" be- fore the Throne. We intend holding a Pro- tracted Meeting on this Circuit shortly, and we are praying and hoping that the Head of the Church will be specially present on the occasion.

Yours, &c. WM. TWEEDY.

Our Brother has our thanks for the "addi- tional subscribers." We shall have no objec- tions to hear from him again in the same way. A little more "caring" on the part of our New Brunswick Brethren would materially in- crease our subscription list. We would use this matter upon their attention for reasons well known to themselves. Brethren! have you done all you can for THE WESLEYAN?

For the Wesleyan. Petfordiac (N. B.) Circuit.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I have much plea- sure in stating that the services connected with

the opening of our Chapel, were well attended.—a good collection was realized, and a very gracious feeling pervaded the meeting. We may truly say the Lord deigned to own the place. Owing, however, to our inability to continue the services, we were not favoured with the glad- dening sight of returning sinners; yet we cannot doubt that impressions have been produced that sooner or later will end in conversion. I am so much encouraged that I intend, if the Lord will, to hold further special services as soon as possible.

On the Tuesday after the Chapel was opened we attended to the sale of the Pews, and suc- ceeded beyond our expectations. The proceeds of that and a subsequent sale, realized enough to pay the cost, within three or four pounds— which sum we shall undoubtedly realize from the pews, which remain to be sold. The Brethren who have formerly laboured on this Circuit will unite in thanksgiving, that the Chapel referred to, is at length finished, and our reproach taken away.

Our Tea Meeting, so kindly noticed in your papers, was a delightful one. Our speakers were the Rev. Messrs. D. Crandall, Smithson, Hennigar, Allen, Chapman, and Prince. The Ladies furnished excellent tables. The Breth- ren gave interesting, and useful addresses, and the CHORUS treated the company to choice music; and probably a more orderly and serious Tea Meeting was never held.

On the whole, we feel cheered by hopes of spiritual prosperity, altho' not enabled to speak of many conversions. Now and then I meet with an awakened soul. Last week, at Shediac, I received a note requesting me to visit a woman over eighty years of age, who was concerned for her salvation. I was induced to go, and found her mourning on account of sin, and refused to be comforted, until the Lord should speak peace to her troubled soul. It was affecting to hear her speak of her sinfulness; and it was a blessed privilege to point her to the "Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world." She seemed much comforted and encouraged, and I felt the truth of that precious promise "He that water- eth shall be watered." She lives nearly ten miles from the nearest Protestant place of wor- ship. Doubtless in youth she lived in circum- stances more favourable for seeking the Lord, and when ministerial visits were more easily secured. How little do many who now have the means of grace at their doors, and Christ knock- ing at their hearts, think of the risk they are running of being far removed, ere the sun of life shall set, from these blessed privileges, which they now slight!

Yours, &c. R. A. CHESLEY. Band, October 28th, 1849.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

(From the Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, Oct., 1849.)

We judge that the following brief Extracts from the Minutes of the Missionary Committee and of the Conference, on matters of recent occurrence, will be interesting and acceptable to many of our Readers.

I.—Extract from the Minutes of the General Com- mittee, June 24th, 1849.

Resolved.—That this Committee having care- fully examined the different items of the Balance- Sheet, and having received various explanations from the Treasurers and Secretaries, is satisfied with the correctness of the account; and the Com- mittee would further record its approval of the continued economy which has been shown in the different departments, and in the general expenses incurred in the management of the Society's affairs.

The same subject having been brought, as usual, under the consideration of the Committee of An- nual Review, in a very numerous and respectable Meeting, held in the same Street chapel, Manchester, July 24th, 1849, (consisting of Ministers and Laymen from various parts of the country,) the following Resolution was proposed by James Hend- ley, M. P., and unanimously passed by the Com- mittee. It was afterwards adopted, with equal unanimity, by the Conference, and, with some kind- nessed Resolutions, appears in their published Min- utes, from which we copy the whole.

II.—Extract from the Minutes of the Conference, 1849, Page 111.

"The Conference expresses its entire and most grateful satisfaction in the judicious, able, and tra- ditional management in which the pecuniary affairs of the Society, as well as all its other af- fairs, have been, and are still conducted; and its entire and unqualified approbation of the insinua- tions that have been alleged to the contrary, are founded on total misapprehension and mistake, if not on something which merits a much more severe reprobation."

"The thanks of the Conference are hereby pre- sented to the General Committee, for their very faithful and able direction of the affairs of our Missions during the past year."

"The cordial thanks of the Conference are here- by presented to Thomas Farmer, Esq., and the Rev. John Scott, for their important services as General Treasurers of the Wesleyan Missionary Society during the past year; and they are respect- fully requested to accept that office for the year ensu- ing."

"The cordial thanks of the Conference are here- by presented to the Rev. Dr. Bunting, the Rev. Dr. Beecham, the Rev. Dr. Alder, and the Rev. Elijah Hoole, the General Secretaries, for their very acceptable and useful services to our Mis- sions during the past year."

III.—Extracts from the Minutes of the General Committee, Wednesday, September 5th.

1. It was stated that the Rev. B. Boyce, in one of his recent letters, had informed the Committee that he had in New South Wales several candi- dates whom he could recommend as Missionaries to the Feejee Islands; and that the circumstance having been mentioned to the Ship-Committee at their recent Meeting on the 29th of August, they had given it as their opinion that the "John Wes- ley," on her next trip, might call round on her way to the Islands and convey them thither, if early notice were given to Mr. Lawry, at Auck- land, to that effect:—

Resolved.—"That the Secretaries be authorized to examine into the suitability of the men recom- mended by Mr. Boyce, and make the arrangement proposed, should they be considered suitable for the appointment."

2. A copy of the entire New Testament, trans- lated into the Feejee language by the late Rev. John Hunt and his Missionary co-adjutors, printed at the Society's press at Feejee, and brought home by Mrs. Hunt, who, with her two orphan children, arrived a few weeks ago, was presented to the Committee.

Resolved.—(1) "That the Committee regard with gratitude to God the accomplishment of this very important Missionary labour, and are thank- ful that the Missionaries of this Society have been honoured to be the instruments of this laborious task."

(2) "That a copy be forwarded as soon as con- venient to the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and that the practical patronage of this work be commended to their kind consider- ation."

3. Read an application from the Rev. Charles Cook, requesting permission to employ an Agent at Bar-le-Duc.

It was stated that there could be no hope that the expenses of the Agent could be paid without some addition to the annual grant to France. The Com- mittee therefore came with reluctance to the following Resolution:—

"That, in the present state of the funds of the Society, the Committee have it not in their power to make any addition to the grant to the French District, and are under the necessity, very reluc- tantly to decline embracing the present favour- able opportunity of placing an Agent at Bar-le-Duc."

At a later period of the Meeting, Mr. Farmer kindly proposed to the Committee that he would make a special donation to this Society of Fifty pounds for the experiment which it is proposed to make at Bar-le-Duc.

Resolved.—"That Mr. Farmer's kind offer be very gratefully accepted, and that Mr. Cook be in- structed to make arrangements for rendering it available to the intended object."

4. It was announced to the Committee that a free passage by the "Panama" to Sydney was offer- ed by John Lidgett, Esq., for Mr. and Mrs. Oran, about to proceed to that Mission.

Resolved.—"That Mr. Lidgett's offer be very gratefully accepted, and that the cordial thanks of the Committee be presented to Mr. Lidgett for his very kind and generous offer."

5. Read letters from the Rev. William Shaw, Graham's-Town, requesting a supply of Paper from the Bible Society, for an edition of five thousand copies of the New Testament, Psalms, and Pro- verbs in the Kaffir language;—also a supply of pa- per from this Society for hymn-books and school- books, for which a very large demand is likely to exist now that the return of peace has permitted the re-establishment of the Mission.

Read also a letter from the Rev. A. Brandram, and a Resolution of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, granting the paper re- quested for the New Testament, &c., as follows:—

"British and Foreign Bible Society, London, 10, East-Street, Blackfriars."

"At a Meeting of the Sub-Committee, held the 17th of August, 1849, Thomas Farmer, Esq., in the Chair, read a letter from the Rev. E. Hoole, dated London, July 20th, in which he solicits a grant of paper to enable the Wesleyan Missionaries in South Africa to print an edition of 5,000 Kaffir New-Testaments, with the Psalms and Proverbs attached; referred to this Sub-Committee by Min. 39 of Committee-Meeting of July 23d.

"Resolved.—That it be recommended by the General Committee to supply the Directors of the Wesleyan Missionary Society with a sufficient quantity of paper for printing 5,000 copies of the above work."

"Read and confirmed at a Meeting of the Gene- ral Committee, held in London, Aug. 20th, 1849. (Signed.) JOHN JACKSON, Asst. Sec."

"My Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in for- warding the above Resolution. Our Depository Sub-Committee will provide the paper. Will you want it before the second Monday (the day on which the Sub-Committee meet? If so, I will, on hear- ing from you, endeavour to advance the business for you."

"With best wishes believe me, Yours faithfully, "A. BRANDRAM."

(Signed.) "A. BRANDRAM." Resolved.—That the cordial and respectful thanks of the Committee be presented to the 'British and Foreign Bible Society, for the liberal Grant of Pa- per for the Kaffir New Testament, Proverbs, and Psalms [The amount granted was Four Hundred Reams.]

Resolved.—That the request for Paper for Hymn Books, &c., be referred to the Finance-Committee."

WESTERN AFRICA—GOLD COAST.

Lesseyton [formerly called Glovukasi] Station.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. J. C. Warner, dated Lesseyton, May 24, 1849.

It is scarcely two years since the Station was commenced, and we have already an interesting society of about one hundred members, two day- schools, and a large and flourishing Sabbath-school. The people are also fast adopting civilized habits. Four ploughs are at work, and four individuals have become the proprietors of waggons. Some four- teen or fifteen persons have resolved to build them- selves European cottages this year; and, as soon as the ploughing season is over they will commence them. The settlement consists of about eighty families, most of whom now wear decent clothing. But they find it very difficult to keep all their children clothed.

Perhaps you will scarcely believe that this part of Southern Africa is nearly as cold as England. At the present moment it is so cold that I can scarcely hold the pen to write, and last night there was a heavy fall of snow. Now, the people of this settlement, having left off their warm, but filthy, cow-hide karosses, find that European cloth- ing is much more expensive; and if kind friends at home could help them a little in this respect, it would be a work of charity.

In the midst of some discouragements I have many encouragements; and never, during the eighteen years that I have laboured among the Heathen, have my prospects of usefulness been so bright.

We shall have the pleasure of opening our new chapel in about two months, I hope. It is a fine substantial burnt brick building, sixty-three feet long and twenty-three feet broad. It will have cost, when completed, something more than £200, of which sum the people of the settlement will have contributed, in labour, &c., about half.

The Lesseyton Mission settlement is surrounded by the Tambookie nation, and I have access to them on every side. But what is one Missionary among twenty thousand Heathen? I have really almost more than I can do, in the settlement itself. Pray for me that I may be faithful to my charge.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Thomas B. Freeman, dated Cape-Coast, June 7th, 1849.

There seems to be a fine spirit for hearing the word of life resting on many hundreds of the peo- ple at our principal Stations, and especially at Cape-Coast and Anamabu; and at all the principal Stations the schools are in a flourishing state.

I re-opened our chapel at Anamabu on Sunday last, after its having undergone some repairing and repairs; and I was delighted with the large and active congregations to which I preached. I also with the life and energy of many of the members of the society.

ture of garments. To meet this expenditure £90 10s. 3d. have been received in subscriptions and donations, £116 3s. 6d. by collection at the Church, £49 4s. for garments sold, and £17 19s. 8d. for garments furnished to merchants and others. We are enabled to judge of the encouragement and support given to industrious habits among the poor, from the number of garments which have been made up through the instrumentality of the Society; 4,088 garments having been made by adults, and 1,353 by children, 1,150 of which have been given away or sold at reduced prices. This we consider a most admirable and efficient mode of relieving the poor, by fostering industrious habits, and enabling them to assist themselves, and it is pleasing to find that in a time of great commercial embarrassments and general depression, the utility of this society has been fully tested and its resources amply sustained.—*Guardian*.

Acadia College Delegation.

We published some weeks since, the Resolution of the Convention for the two Provinces, which lately met at Bridgetown, appointing the Rev. Messrs. Bill and Francis as a delegation to Great Britain and the United States, for the purpose of soliciting pecuniary aid for Acadia College. We also in our last referred to the probable early departure of those brethren in prosecution of their important mission. It will now be seen by the extract of a letter we have received from the Rev. A. McDonald, of St. John, that Messrs. B. and F. sailed on Tuesday, the 23rd October, from that port, in a ship belonging to our esteemed brother N. S. DeMill, Esq. We know of no two brethren in our denomination better adapted in every respect to ensure success in such a Mission than those who have been thus selected. Possessing as they do great energy and activity of character—intimately acquainted with the affairs of the Baptists in these Provinces,—long and actively engaged in the cause of the denomination, and commended as they are to the churches abroad, from so largely enjoying the confidence and affections of our own, we feel fully satisfied that all that can be, will be effected in favour of the object in view. We feel assured that many prayers will be necessarily offered for their success, and safe return to their families and flocks. We would with all humility commend them to God, and to the word of his grace, in the prosecution of their mission, intimately connected as it is with the furtherance of the interests of his kingdom, and the spiritual and temporal prosperity of those Provinces, and earnestly bespeak on their behalf the prayerful remembrance of them and their important objects, in the minds of our Churches and people.—*Christian Messenger*.

Newfoundland Missionary Report.

By the kindness of our esteemed Brother, the Rev. W. FAULKNER, of St. John's, N. F., we have been favoured with "The Report of the Wesleyan Methodist Auxiliary Missionary Society for the Newfoundland District 1848—9." We are pleased to see that the handsome sum of £315 12 5 was raised the past year by that District in aid of the funds of the Parent Society. The sums contributed by the respective Circuits are as follows: St. John's, £114 11 8; Harbour Grace, £31 10 9; Carbonear, £33 6 5; Blackhead, £16 10 10; Island Cove, £8 7 0; Perlican, £18 15 0; Port de Grave, £8 4 0; Brigus, £19 1 11; Bonavista, £3 10 0; Burin, £5 0 0; Green Bay, £32 15 3; Trinity, £3 2 10; Grand Bank, £23 16 9. Among the items we notice those of "Juvenile" or "Christmas Offerings," and "Missionary Boxes"—an excellent plan for enlisting the sympathies and efforts of the juvenile portion of our congregations in the great and good work of Christian Missions, which has been carried out to some extent in this District. Perhaps more in this way could be done.

The Report states—

"In our own Colony of Newfoundland, it has pleased God to visit several parts of his heritage with blessed effusions of the Holy Spirit. At Carbonear, Burin, and Green Bank, from two to three hundred persons have been awakened; most of whom profess to have received forgiveness and acceptance with God, in the course of the past winter. On some of the stations the solicitude and discouragements arising from the deep privations through which the people have had to pass, have produced deleterious effects upon their minds, causing them to neglect the means of grace, and their piety to decline. The Missionaries labour in hope, praying that God's

work may appear unto his servants, his glory to their children."

Brethren! go on, in the name of the Lord Jesus, and prosper—and may the Lord make you a thousand fold more than you are! We shall be glad to receive the promised communication from our Correspondent.

Temperance Hall.

The Temperance Hall, in Poplar Grove, has undergone great external changes since our last notice of it. The windows are now nearly all in—the whole building is painted white, and has put on a handsome appearance. The outside finish is at once chaste and noble. Altogether it is an ornament to the City, and does great credit to the taste and skill of the Architect, Mr. H. G. HILL. Whether the inside work will be proceeded with immediately, or during the winter, we are not informed. Its complete finish, so as to admit of early occupation, must appear quite desirable.

All Good.

A Correspondent from Annapolis drops us this pithy sentence, "The Ministers on the three Circuits" (we suppose Annapolis, Bridgetown, and Aylesford are meant) "have finished their Missionary Meetings. The attendance was good—the subscriptions good—and the good Brethren, who have just separated for their respective Stations, say that the fare was good too." We are glad to receive so good an account; and we would suggest that a more enlarged statement of the proceedings of the Meetings would do us, and our readers generally, good. Suppose we are thus favoured.

Erratum: In the 8th Stanza of "Israel's Captivity," which appeared on the 12th page, for "enemies," read "crimes."

Items.

- Oil of glycerine, is said to be a cure for deafness.
- Black oxide of manganese, is said to preserve water in a sweet state for many years.
- A man aged thirty, blind from his birth, was recently restored to sight by an operation performed at the Liverpool (Eng.) Eye Infirmary.
- Portraits in oil of any size, are now taken by a photographic process, in a sitting of half a minute. The process is called Photo-Procyan.
- Professor Johnston, of the University of Durham, has issued a pamphlet in which he shows that whole meal bread contains one-third more nutriment than that made from fine wheat flour. The oat is more nutritive than the whole grain of wheat.
- An important discovery in navigation, testing the leeway of a vessel, has been effected in the United States. It consists of a vane under the keel, connected by a rod with a dial plate on deck. The motion of the needle, of course, accords with the motion of the vane.
- A French paper (*National*) says:—From 1791 to 1814 the appeals made for the recruiting of the army, give a total number of no less than 4,556,000 men, of whom 2,176,000 served under Napoleon.
- The other day, says the *Constitutionner*, a workman was declining in the midst of a group against communism. One of the group said, "You talk against communism, and you do not even know what it is!" The workman said nothing in reply at first, but taking off his blouse, he tore it into fragments, and, after giving a portion to each of the persons present, he said, "Communism, my friends, has for its object to make of what may be very useful to one person a collection of morsels which are useful to nobody."
- The parochial authorities of St. James's, Westminster, have opened a public library of 1,600 volumes, in Marshall-street, Golden Square, for the exclusive use of working people. A good sign.
- A whale, termed a "finner," measuring 58 feet in length, and 39 in girth, was recently captured in the river Thames. The fortunate captors value their prize at £200.

In the year 1828, the number of horned cattle shipped from Aberdeen to the London market was only 150; but during the year ending on the 31st of August last, the shipments had increased to 18,300 head.

Within the last few days a poor tailor, of Inverness, (Scotland) received tidings of a brother's death in Canada, leaving a fortune of £19,000, besides a large amount of property. The lucky tailor is a hard working, but illiterate man.

The naval force of Great Britain consists of 671 ships of war, carrying from 1 to 120 guns.—Of this number 180 are armed steam vessels, constructed on the most approved principles for active sea service, of from 100 to 800 horse power. This immense fleet, the largest of any maritime power in the world, employs in time of peace 38,000 to 40,000 able-bodied seamen, 2,000 strong lads, and 12,000 royal marines, divided into 4 divisions of 112 companies.

About a century ago, the amount expended over books, periodicals, and newspapers, did not exceed £100,000 a year, whereas the sum now so expended annually is calculated at 2,100,000!

He is low indeed who has no wish to rise—profoundly ignorant who has no desire for knowledge!

Instead of saying a man runs on his own hook, the improved phrase is now elegantly expressed by saying, "He progresses on his personal curve."

Lamps will have a less disagreeable smell if you dip the wick yarn in strong, hot vinegar and dry it.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—On Thursday morning we had quite a snow storm, but the snow disappeared as fast as it fell.—*New Bkr. of the 3d inst.*

LAUNCHED.—On Tuesday morning from the building yard of Messrs. F. & J. Ruddock, in Portland, a splendid thoroughly copper-fastened ship of 623 tons register, called the "Earl of Charlemont." For beauty of model, durability of materials, and superior workmanship, she is equal, if not superior to any of the fine vessels now belonging to this port. She is owned by William Carvill, Esq., of this city, and is to be commanded by Capt. William Gardner.—*News*.

We regret to learn, that Mr. John Irvine, Ship-builder, of this City, died at Quebec, on the 24th ult., after a short sickness. He had proceeded to Quebec in the ship *Isola*, and while there was seized with a sickness which terminated fatally. Mr. I. has left a wife and family, and a large circle of friends in this City, to mourn their loss.—*New Brunswick*.

EARLY CLOSING.—We observe with pleasure that the "good old custom" of closing the Dry Goods Establishments in this City at 7 o'clock P. M., during the winter months, has been commenced already; and we hope the community, the Ladies especially, will not be backward in seconding this kind act of the employers toward the employed, by abstaining from late purchases; thus giving an opportunity for usefulness to the many excellent young men connected with such establishments.—*Id.*

CANADA.

The *Montreal Gazette* says:—The Post Office negotiation has reached maturity so far, that it only requires an order in Council to put the new arrangements into effect.

It is said that Mr. Hincks is to be the new Post Master General, and that a reduced rate of Postage will accompany his advent to the Office.

Removal of the Seat of Government.—A circular from the Crown Lands Office, dated Montreal, Oct. 23, states, that after mature deliberation upon the Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 19th May last in favour of holding the Seat of Government alternately at Toronto and Quebec, and on consideration that nothing has since occurred to diminish the weight of the reasons which gave rise to that Address, the Governor General in Council has come to the determination of acquiescing in the desire of the Legislative Assembly. It has been determined that the new arrangement shall commence by the immediate removal of the Government to Toronto, there to remain till the expiration of the present Parliament, after which it will be transferred to Quebec, for the four following years.

The Hon. L. M. Viger, Receiver General, has resigned in consequence of the removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto.

We learn that Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., has been dismissed from the Magistracy, and deprived of his Commission as Colonel in the Militia, on account of his being present, and assisting, at the burning

of His Excellency the Governor in edify, last spring.—*Montreal Pilot*.

Revenue of Canada.—The duties received at the twelve principal ports in Canada, during the three first quarters of the present year, exceeds, by £26,500, the amount received in the corresponding period of last year. In 1849, the receipts were £259,163; in 1849, £285,662.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We are sorry to learn that the people of the district of Burin are likely again to require the aid of the Treasury to support their existence the ensuing winter. The fisheries have been miserably in the extreme in most parts of the district. The people were compelled to sell their fish green in many cases to obtain food for the passing moment; and during the presence of the squid, there were no fish to be caught. The consequence is, that they have no means of procuring sustenance for the winter. Their condition calls for immediate action on the part of the Executive. The circumstances of these poor people, as well as other considerations, ought to induce an early convention of the Legislature.

A severe gale was experienced here on Thursday night. We fear we shall hear of some damage on the coast. A report was prevalent yesterday that a boat with eight hands on board, was swamped outside the Narrows of this port and all hands lost! There was a tremendous sea running at the time created by the storm of the previous night.—*Patriot*.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—A correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, on the value of agricultural produce in Newfoundland, says,—

"In May last I sowed five bushels of wheat, and to my great surprise I have minnowed out seventy-four bushels and a half, the produce of the five; and this morning I have seen a barrel of flour from four bushels of wheat—and I think my barley exceeds that of my wheat. I think the farmers will enjoy protection for their capital and industry if they would pay more attention to put their land in better order to receive seed; I think some of the large farmers ought to sow some fall wheat as a trial to see what might be done—I intend to try half an acre which I shall sow to-morrow, and I do take it upon me to say it is our bounden duty to try every means and make every effort as regards agricultural improvements, as we see our worthy Governor setting so many noble examples, whose name ought to be immortalized in this Island. It is gratifying to observe that there are favourable accounts of the potato crop being saved—those a few weeks ago who were strong advocates for the potato rot, say now the disease has not spread."

WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD.—Disgraceful Riot.—It is our painful duty to record to-day, an event wholly unparalleled in our peaceful annals. Law and order have been, for the last two days, in abeyance. Government house has been pelted by a mob; its windows broken, and stones and brickbats hurled at the Council whilst assembled in the discharge of its legislative duty. The Police, in exerting themselves to maintain order, have been stoned, cruelly beaten, and overpowered, so as to necessitate the calling out of the military. The military have also been stoned, and forced to fire in self-defence. Two deaths, and one of two gun-shot wounds, have been the consequence.

The immediate and ostensible object originally brought forward as to the cause of the outbreak, was the regulations recently passed for the government of the Royal Gool, of Port of Spain, which regulations, amongst other things, provided that debtors committed under the Petty Civil Courts Ordinance should have their hair cropped close, and wear a prison dress, and be liable to be called upon by the gaoler to assist in any work going on in the gaol. Order has since been restored by means of a re-inforcement of troops.—*Trinidad Standard, Oct. 2.*

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Dates from Cape Haytien to the 11th Oct. have been received, together with a list of the newly appointed nobility, consisting, as we learn, of 5 Princes and 45 Dukes. A letter of congratulation had been received by Soloque from the English Governor of Jamaica. The French bold aloof, and have not yet recognized the Government. The matter of indemnity between that nation and Soloque, is yet to be settled, the latter refusing to pay. It was the opinion of the best informed upon the Island that English influence was upon the increase there. Coffee scarce.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER MINERVA.—Capt. Smith, late of the schr. *Minerva*, who arrived here on Saturday last from New York, furnishes the following statement with regard to the loss of his vessel:

"Schr. *Minerva*, of and for Bermuda, 34 tons, when four days out from New York, on the 25th North, long 72 West, was in a very heavy hurricane of wind of the 21st, wind at S. E., at 10 was blown down on her beam ends, succeeded in getting on the side, the passengers who were in the cabin, the lanyards of the rigging, and in 15 minutes the masts broke off, and she righted full of water, with 100 men on deck; a heavy sea running off two men, who succeeded in regaining the weather quarter. On the afternoon of the 22nd, a heavy sea moderating, and rescuing five passengers from the cabin, the vessel was kept afloat by holding her own, standing for us, which proved to be Cornelia A. Crook, Capt. Cable, and for New York, who rescued from a very grave thirteen persons, and took them into New York.—*Bermuda paper.*

UNITED STATES.

THE COTTON CROP.—We are assured that the cotton crop has been repressed complete failure in many localities, but then we never know that it did not fail somewhere, the most reliable information we have been able to obtain, we are satisfied that the crop the present season will amount to two millions of bales, which is an average crop, and fully equal to manufacturing demand.—*Boston Daily*

DOWNED.—On Wednesday last, a schooner from this town to Deer Island, Welch and James George, by the name of the boat.—*Eastport Sentinel*.

The steamer Commodore from New York, put up in possession of the papers of Wednesday and Thursday.—*N. Bkr., 8d inst.*

Snow fell in Baltimore on Wednesday. The California fever appears to increase in the United States. The vessels in for this region at Boston in New York, besides a number of ports, making in all 101. The total of vessels that have left the United States up to the present time is 573.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—Last week, several American vessels chartered under the reciprocal navigation law to load at Calcutta and other Indian ports, at £3 per ton.

Nearly 600 immigrants arrived on Tuesday from Liverpool and Provinces.

Dr. Raphael, accounted the best scholar in Europe, has arrived in New York. The total number of vessels that have left the United States for California, from the month of the excitement, is as follows: barges 175, brigs 119, schooners 53.—total 347.

Of the above, there have arrived up to the latest date, as follows: Ships 45, brigs 35, schooners 25; steamers 4. There are now 30 vessels up for Cape Cod: at New Bedford 6; Newburyport 3; New York 27; Philadelphia 6; New Orleans 8; other ports 11—making 101, of which 47 are ships, 21 barges, 2 schooners, and 2 steamers.

Capt. Bailey, of Newburyport, who entered in the Steamer from New York, Francisco, carries letters of credit, some of the ships which are lying close by.

DOMESTIC

MICMAC INDIANS.—A meeting of the Granville Street Chapel is notified for Monday evening next, at which the Rev. S. T. Rand, of New York, will address the public on the "Awakening of the Micmac Indians," for the purpose of awakening an interest in favour of the Micmac Indians, a noble and fortunate race. We are aware that for some years past taken a deep interest in the Indians; has been acquainted with their language and is translating the Gospels into Micmac. Several other gentlemen, we observe, are expected to attend, which will, without doubt, be interesting, and will, we trust, be well attended.—*Chr. Messenger, Nov.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Forrester, in the absence from the present Session. We have our notice it further, then to state that the able and eloquent elucidation of

Excellency the Governor in edify, last;—*Montreal Pilot.*

of Canada.—The duties received at the principal ports in Canada, during the first quarter of the present year, exceeds, by 10, the amount received in the corresponding quarter of 1849; the receipts were 62; in 1849, £25,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

are sorry to learn that the people of the district are likely again to require the aid of charity to support their existence the ensu-... The fisheries have been miserable in some of the most parts of the district. The people are compelled to sell their fish green in masses to obtain food for the passing moment;... The consequence is, that there are no means of procuring sustenance for them. Their condition calls for immediate aid on the part of the Executive. The circumstances of these poor people, as well as other con- sions, ought to induce an early convention of legisla-... A severe gale was experienced here on Thurs- day. We fear we shall hear of some dam- age to the coast. A report was prevalent yester- day that a boat with eight hands on board, was wrecked outside the Narrows of this port and all lost! There was a tremendous sea running, the time created by the storm of the previous day.—*Patriot.*

of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—A com- ment on the *Public Ledger*, on the value of agricultural produce in Newfoundland, says,— "I may say I sowed five bushels of wheat, and great surprise I have minnowed out seventy- bushels and a half, the produce of the five, this morning I have seen a barrel of flour from bushels of wheat—and I think my barley ex- ceeds that of wheat. I think the farmers will protect for their capital and industry if would pay more attention to put their land in order to receive seed; I think some of the farmers ought to sow some half wheat as a tri- bute what might be done—I intend to try half wheat which I shall sow to-morrow, and I do it upon me to say it is our bounden duty to very means and make every effort as regards natural improvements, as we see our worthy neighbours getting so many noble examples, whose names ought to be immortalized in this Island. It is gratifying to observe that there are favour- able accounts of the potato crop being saved—three weeks ago when were strong advocates for the potato, say now the disease has not spread."

WEST INDIES.

of the *Disgraceful Riot*.—It is our duty to record to-day, an event which has paralleled in our peaceful annals. Law order have been, for the last two days, in obedience. Government house has been set on fire; its windows broken, and its doors and brickbats hurled at the Council chamber assembled in the discharge of its legis- lative duty. The Police, in exerting them- selves to maintain order, have been stoned, and beaten, and overpowered, so as to ge- nerate the calling out of the military. The military have also been stoned, and forced to in self-defence. Two deaths, and one or gun-shot wounds, have been the conse- quence. The immediate and ostensible object origi- nally brought forward as to the cause of the riot, was the regulations recently passed by the government of the Royal Gaol, of Port Spain, which regulations, amongst other things, provided that debtors committed to the Petty Civil Courts Ordinance should wear their hair cropped close, and wear a son dress, and be liable to be called upon the gaoler to assist in any work going on in the gaol. Order has since been restored by means of a re-inforcement of troops.—*Standard, Oct. 2.*

of St. Domingo.—Dates from Cap- sation to the 11th Oct. have been received, together with a list of the newly appointed gility, consisting, as we learn, of 5 Princes and 45 Dukes. A letter of congratulation had been received by Soloque from the French Governor of Jamaica. The French had aloof, and have not yet recognized the movement. The matter of indemnity be- came that nation and Soloque, is yet to be tled, the latter refusing to pay. It was the inion of the heat informed upon the island at English influence was upon the increase re. Coffee scarce.

of the Schooner *Minerva*.—Capt. nith, late of the schooner *Minerva*, who arrived re on Saturday last from New York, fur- shes the following statement with regard to a loss of his vessel:

Schooner *Minerva*, of and for Bermuda, from Baltimore, when four days out from the Capes in lat. 33 30 North, long. 72 West, while lying to in a very heavy hurricane on the morning of the 21st, wind at S. E., at 6 o'clock, was hove down on her beam ends; all hands succeeded in getting on the side, except five passengers who were in the cabin; cut away the lanyards of the rigging, and in about thirty minutes the masts broke off, and the vessel righted full of water, with everything gone off deck; a heavy sea running washed off two men, who succeeded in regaining the deck, all hands securing themselves on the weather quarter. On the afternoon of same day, wind and sea moderating, succeeded in rescuing five passengers from the cabin, who had kept themselves alive by holding on to weather berths. 23d, at daylight, saw a sail standing for us, which proved to be the schooner *Minerva*, Capt. Caleb Grant, of and for New York, who rescued from a watery grave thirteen persons, and took them into New York.—*Bermuda paper.*

UNITED STATES.

of the Cotton Crop.—We are aware that the cotton crop has been represented as a complete failure in many localities the present season; but then we never knew a season that it did not fail somewhere. From the most reliable information we have been able to obtain, we are satisfied that the whole crop the present season will amount to full two millions of bales, which is very nearly an average crop, and fully equal to the man- ufacturing demand.—*Boston Daily Mail.*

of the Steamer *Commodore* from Portland, last evening, put us in possession of New York papers of Wednesday and Boston pa- pers of Thursday.—*N. Bkr., 2d inst.*

Snow fell in Baltimore on Wednesday last. The California fever appears to be on the increase in the United States. There are 30 vessels in for this region at Boston, and 27 in New York, besides a number at other ports, making in all 101. The total number of vessels that have left the United States for California up to the present time amounts to 573.

of the Navigation Laws.—Last week, in New York, several American ships were chartered under the reciprocal navigation act to load at Calcutta and other India ports for London, at £3 per ton.

Nearly 600 immigrants arrived at Boston on Tuesday from Liverpool and the British Provinces.

Dr. Raphael, accounted the best Hebrew scholar in Europe, has arrived in New York.

The total number of vessels that have left the United States for California, from the commencement of the excitement, is as follows: Ships 129, barques 173, brigs 119, schooners 83, steamers 7—total 573.

Of the above, there have arrived at California up to the latest date, as follows: Ships 53, barques 43, brigs 33, schooners 23; steamers 4—total 87.

There are now 20 vessels up for California at Boston; at New Bedford 6; Newburyport 6; Bangor 3; New York 27; Philadelphia 6; Baltimore 4; New Orleans 8; other ports 11—making a total of 101, of which 47 are ships, 21 barques, 22 brigs, 9 schooners, and 2 steamers.

Capt. Bailey, of Newburyport, who was a passenger in the Steamer from New York for San Francisco, carries letters of credit, to purchase some of the ships which are lying deserted in California.

DOMESTIC

of the Micmac Indians.—A meeting in the Granville Street Chapel is notified to take place on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at which the Rev. S. T. Rand, of Charlotte- town, will address the public on the subject of the *Micmac Indians*, for the purpose of awakening an interest in favour of the religious and temporal improvement of this un- fortunate race. We are aware that Mr. R. has for some years past taken a deep interest in behalf of the Indians; has made himself acquainted with their language and habits, and is translating the Gospels into the Mic- mac. Several other gentlemen beside Mr. R. we observe, are expected to address the meeting, which will doubtless be highly in- teresting, and will, we trust, be numerously attended.—*Chr. Messenger, Nov. 9.*

of the Mechanics' Institute.—The Rev. Mr. Forrester, in the absence from town of Dr. Geener, delivered the introductory lecture of the present Session. We have not space to notice it further, than to state that it was an able and eloquent elucidation of the origin,

progress and aims of Mechanics' Institutions. No person who listened to the Rev. Lectur- er, could doubt that they are eminently cal- culated to elevate the character of those who attend them, in the moral, social and intel- lectual scale. Allusion was made to the likeness, by Valentine, of the former Presi- dent, which was responded to by A. Mackin- lay, Esq. The picture now graces the walls of the Lecture room. The President an- nounced that it was the intention of the members to have presented the heroic boy, who, during the present year, has saved two or three children from drowning, with a silver ticket; but from unforeseen circum- stances it has been postponed. Altogether it was a most interesting meeting.—*Chronicle*

of the Fishery.—We are happy to learn that a considerable quantity of Mackerel was taken last week, in the vicinity of Canoe. The American vessels have, with two or three exceptions, all proceeded homewards without being fished. The two or three that remained, unwilling to turn their prow to- wards home without doing something, have made capital voyages. It is the prevailing opinion that the mackerel in their mysterious wanderings, have not yet passed this har- bour. And there cannot be a doubt, that should the weather continue favorable for any length of time, our Fishermen will stand the chance of a good catch yet.—*Chronicle of Thursday.*

of the Gallant Feat of a Youth Only 16 Years of Age.—Master Thomas McKinnon, (third son of Lieut. Col. McKinnon, residing at the North West Arm, Cape Breton, formerly belonging to the 104th Regt.) while taking a ramble over the bridge, near to his father's residence, observed something rapidly pass, and struggling in the water, and not knowing what it really was, he continued gazing at the object until the cries of a female from the shore attracted attention—"to save a child that had fallen into the River." In a moment the noble youth above mentioned, threw off his coat and shoes, and dashed towards what first was the cause of his detention on the bridge, and reached the spot in time to save the son of Mr. Musgrove from a watery grave. The rescued child was quite exhausted when taken to his dis- tracted parents, and several minutes elapsed before animation appeared. What is most remarkable in the above providential escape, is that young McKinnon, was the only per- son near the spot at the time, able to render assistance, and whose timely exertions, aided by Divine Providence, enabled him to cheer the hearts, not only of a father and mother, but of the neighbours around the settlement, many of whom are nearly connected with the rescued boy. Is he not worthy of notice from the Humane Society?—*Communicated to Chronicle.*

of the Coming Back.—The Brig *Boston*, arriv- ed at this port on Friday, brought twenty- two passengers, many of them young Nova- scotians. Perhaps the old story was realized in their case—"Go farther and fare worse"—and so, they came back again.—*Sun of the 6th.*

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *Cambria* arrived at this port on Thursday evening last. The News is not important.

of Great Britain.—Business affairs, since our last advices, have maintained a healthy tone. The corn market has been rather active.—Corn trade quiet, tending downward.—Woolen and Cotton manufactures steady.—operatives tolerably well employed.—In the produce markets prices have slightly advan- ced.—Money market without much change.

The Corporation of London have invited Her Majesty to be present at the New Coal Exchange, in Billingsgate, to which Her Majesty has acceded.—Prince Albert pur- poses to hold a Grand Fair in Hyde Park two years hence for the encouragement of the Arts. It is expected to be a grand affair.—It is rumoured that the Government seriously contemplate abolishing the Board of Ordnance, and to vest this branch of the service in the Commander-in-Chief and two officers, to be called the Comptroller of the Ordnance Store Accounts and the Comptrol- ler of Ordnance Cash Accounts.—The trial of the Mannings for the murder of Patrick O'Connor has resulted in their conviction. The Judge passed sentence of death upon them, holding out no hope of mercy.—A me- morial to Lord Palmerston, is now being circulated amongst the Peers and members of the House of Commons, urging the For- eign Secretary to use every means in his power to put a stop to the barbarities of Haynan, and to restore to Hungary a con- stitutional system.

of Ireland.—The great Southern Railway, uniting Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, has been opened.—Incendiary fires are common in the North.—A land-bailiff, named Whe- lan, was shot dead in the public street at Carrickbeg last week. Two men are in custody charged with the murder.—In consequence of the death of Vice Admiral God- win, Captain H. O'Grady has obtained his flag.—The Right Hon. James Grattan has resolved on the sale of his Irish property, with the intention of settling in Old Vir- ginia, U. S., where he has purchased 5,000 acres of land.—Several Magistrates have resigned their Commissions owing to the dis- missal of Lord Roden from the Magistracy.—A vein of lead ore, containing silver, has been discovered at Lemonfield.

of France.—The latest intelligence from Pa- ris states that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg had forwarded despatches to his Government, intimating a change in the hostile determinations of Russia in its dis- agreement with Turkey, upon the subject of the extradition. So far from forcing mat- ters to extremities, Russia expressed itself anxious to settle the differences quietly, pro- vided no warlike interference was threaten- ed on the part of England. The same rumour was prevalent at Vienna on the 21st.—A duel was fought on the 19th between M. Thiers and M. Bixie, without injury.—The French Ministry have carried the Ro- man Credits Bill by a large majority.

of Austria and Hungary.—Accounts from Vi- enna of the 19th, state that, in Hungary, ar- rests were the order of the day.—It is said to be the intention of the Austrian Govern- ment to repudiate the Hungarian notes issued by Kossuth, which would be ruinous of all classes in Hungary.—General Havers- slunt brought to the refugee's camp at Wil- din a general pardon for all the men from the officers downwards. The greater num- ber returned to Hungary.—The crown of Hungary is reported to be now in England, sent there by Kossuth.—Young Hungari- ans of birth and education are forced to en- list in Austrian regiments.

of Turkey.—The English squadron it is be- lieved has been ordered by Sir S. Canning to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles. The French and Austrian fleets were un- der sail for the same place. A Russian fleet was only four hours' sail from the Bos- phorus. The Turkish fleet was anchored across the Bosphorus to defend the passage. All this looks rather warlike. We hope that peace will continue.

Accounts from Semlin of the 11th state that General Houslab has gone to Turkey, pre- emptorily to demand the delivery of the Magyar chiefs. Other accounts state that he was the bearer of an amnesty.

COMMERCIAL MEMORANDA.

In W. I. Produce there has been little or nothing done the past week. Sugar may be quoted from 33-3d to 37-6d, duty paid, ac- cording to quality. Molasses 1-4d to 1-5d; A. S. Flour, a good article, sells slowly at 30s to 32-3d—of Canada there is none offering: Rye 18-9d to 19s; Corn Meal 17s 6d; Pilot bread 18-9d to 20s per hbl; Navy do 18-6d to 19-6d per cwt; New York city prime Pork 55s in bond. Congo Tea 1-5d, and Coffee 6-1-2d B.W. duty paid.

A cargo of N. F. Codfish, merchantable and Madeira, has been taken at 11s 10 1-2d and 11s 10d cash has been paid for small lots of shore Codfish; Haddock command 6s 6d, for Mackerel a quotation can hardly be given for No. 2; 32s 6d is demanded, and for No. 3, 25s is thought of; Herrings 15s to 17s 6d; Cod Oil, for this article 2s 1 1-2d cash has been refused, and Dog is worth 2s. Butter in lots 8d per lb.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last, letters on business have been received from the Rev. W. Twinedly (with remittance 20s.) Rev. T. H. Davies, Rev. G. O. Huestis, A. Henderson, Esq., Rev. W. Faulkner (with remittance 10s. Book Account 10s. 8d.), Rev. R. Shepperd (with remittance 40s.), and Rev. R. Knight (with seven additional subscribers).

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been clearing off our Correspondence, which has been on file for publica- tion, as fast as we conveniently could.—Should articles forwarded not appear within a reasonable period after date, the reason may be understood to be, without requiring the assignment of a special cause, that we have deemed it on the whole better not to insert them. Meantime we invite a contin- uance of the favours of our Corresponding friends. Let us be kept well supplied.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL."

Hays' Liniment for the Piles. The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hays' Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this Liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case. Caution.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co. upon the wrapper, prop- rietors of the genuine article. Sold wholesale for the Proprietors in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax.

MARRIAGES.

At Horton, on the 29th Sept., by the Rev. Theo. H. Davies, Mr. James Patterson, to Miss Margaret Armstrong. Also by the same, on the 10th Oct., Mr. Bar- ton Angus, to Miss Mary Ann Fells. Also by the same, on the 24th Oct., Mr. Isaac F. Dickey, of Ouelow, to Miss Mary E. Borden, of Horton. On the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. W. McLeod, Mr. Charles Payne, of Bristol, England, to Miss Christian McCausland, of Halifax. On the 25th October, by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. James Newson, to Margaret Anne, third daughter of Mr. George Yates, of this city.

DEATHS.

At Wallace, on Wednesday, 31st Oct., Otto, infant son, of Richard and Augustus Hussis, aged four weeks. On Saturday evening, after a short illness, Mr. Charles Lindsey, aged 26 years. At Mahone Bay, on the 29th Oct., after a short but severe illness, Mr. John Nicholas Zwicker, aged 38 years. On Wednesday at the Baptist Seminary, Frederic- ton Mr. Thomas Burpe, in the 29th year of his age.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Saturday.—Brig *Brish*, Evans, Port Maria, Jan.; brig *Gipsey*, Rogers, Casco, scho. *Victoria*, P. E. I.; *Matilda*, Green, Plover Bay; Amargot, P. E. I.; brig *Viana*, Lancaster, Boston, 45 hours, sch. *Mar- ner*, Annapolis. Sunday.—Steamer *Osprey*, Sampson, Bermuda; brig *Rob Roy*, West India; Schooner, New York. Monday.—Scho. *Herald*, Newfoundland; brig *Daniel Healey*, Castles, New York, 8 days; brig *Holland*, Boston, 44 hours; brig *Jenny Lind*, Hall, Sydney; sch. *Joseph*, Nicholson, P. E. I. Tuesday.—Brig *Ruth*, Ellis, Hilton, St. Thomas; Spanish brig *Malaga*, Cienfuegos and Boston; sch. *Ac- rota*, Crowell, LaFolle, N. F.; brig *Dandy Jim*, Vig- neau, Montreal; sch. *Catherine*, Elizabeth, P. E. I.; brig *Jane*, St. John's, N. F.; sch. *Annie*, P. E. I.; sch. *Patrick*, Guyborough's Regulator, Casco; Superior, P. E. I.; *Hopkin*, Young, Lunenburg; *Trials*, Sperry, Plover Bay, P. E. I. Wednesday.—Scho. *Elizabeth*, P. E. I.; Grey- bound, do; *Sophia*, Miranda, do; *Caroline*, McKay, do; *Amelia*, Adelaide, do; *Victory*, do; *Zobine*, Pur- in, N. F.; *Shamrock*, Nicholson, P. E. I.; brig *Malma- ta*, Lawrence, Plover. MEMORANDA. Mr. John, N. F., Oct 15, arrd., June, Sydney; *Alderbaran*, Halifax; *Herald*, Sydney; *Primrose*, do; *Isabella*, do; 19—*Ranger*, Antigonish; *Blenheim*, Sydney; 20—*Lady Young*, Sydney; *Gannet*, do; *Eagle*, do; *Abner*, do; *Mary Jane*, Arichat; *Great Bri- tain*, do; 22—*Mary Tyrrel*, Sydney; 23—*India*, Halifax; *John Gibson*, Wallace; *Carlisle*, Digby; 25—*William*, Halifax; *Highlander*, Sydney; *Hicome*, Plover; *Halifax*, 30—*Mary*, Sydney; *Felix*, do; *Gold*, Antigonish; *Cross*, Sydney; *Cl. 17*—*Beaufort*, Sydney; *Richd*, Brown, do; *Barah*, do; *Elizabeth*, do; 20—*Jane*, Halifax; 22—*Dove*, Sydney; *Ranger*, An- tigonish; *Great Britain*, Sydney. Plover.—Brig *Brothers*, Engle, to sail 6th inst. for Salt Key and Halifax; sch. *Emporium*, sold outward.

No. 139, Granville Street.

THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, SOAPS, VINEGAR, &c., and every article usually kept by Druggists, of the best quality.

Clithugh's Tricopherous, Eau de Lustrale, &c., for the Hair. Several Enema Syringes, Veal Matches, Rich Cut Toilette Bottles, Eau de Cologne, Sponges and Sponge Bags. ROBT. G. FRASER. Oct 27. 1 month.

Printing of every Description NEATLY EXECUTED. At the Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements, not inconsistent with the profane character of our Paper, inserted on the following terms. A square of text, 10 lines, 20 words, and each containing is. Larger advertisements in proportion. Auction sales on the usual terms. Fully advertisements inserted on moderate terms—the price to be fixed according to their size and frequency of changes.

VOCAL MUSIC. THE SUBSCRIBER intends to open the following Vocal Music Classes, as soon as arrangements can be made for their commencement—viz.:

AN ELEMENTARY CLASS, for instruction in the rudiments of Vocal Music. AN ADVANCED CLASS, for the practice of popular Psalm Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

A SECULAR MUSIC CLASS, for instruction in National and other popular Music, arranged as Trios, Quartettes, Choruses, &c. Terms made known on application at the office of Mr. Wm. Cunnebell.

JOHN WOODILL, Virtualler.

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former stand, (opposite Davy's Country Market) to the old Woodill stand, No. 52, Upper Warren Street, opposite Messrs. Saltus & Wainwright's Wharf—where he will be thankful for a continuation of favours, formerly conferred on him. May 19.

Cedar Posts. THE SUBSCRIBER has always on hand, very superior CEDAR POSTS, the very best material in the world for fencing, and will save the expense and trouble of rearing for very many years.

Water! Water! Pure Water! From the Lake running through our City.

WASHING, WRINGING & MANGLING MACHINES.

ALL thorough Housekeepers should have one of those first rate improved Patent Washing, Wringing and Mangling Machines, in their Laundry. They have long since been tested and proved to be a good and useful article, combining in economy the saving of Soap, Labour and Fuel, and the wear and tear of articles, and when washed by the hands. This machine will wash large articles, such as Blankets, Flannels, &c., in a very short space of time, superior to anything of the kind done by the hand, being washed in one boiling water, or water so hot, that it is impossible for hands to work in it; it softens, opens the grain, and pulls out the wool, and is made nearly dry by passing through the wringing machine. This machine will wash all kinds of articles, such as Table Linens, Towelling, Shirting, and all other articles, as done by the old Mangles; can be used at any time without the boiling over the fire in heating and ironing this hot water. The Machine occupies very little room, not more than two barrels.

Also—Two or three small Patent CHURNS and a very superior Patent Cheese Press. Terms—Cash on delivery. Apply to H. G. HILL, No. 9, Brunswick Street, N. B.—Parties wishing to secure a good substantial article, had better call in time, as there are only a few left.

To Let, And possession given on the 1st day of Novr.

THAT very desirable and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, now in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Forrester, in Victoria Terrace, Holm, being adjoining the Dwelling House of Benjamin E. Hill, Esq. Apply to H. G. HILL, Architect, No. 9, Brunswick St.

IMPROVED NEGATIVE & POSITIVE Daguerrean Portraits.

W. VALENTINE

HAS the honour of announcing that he has arranged a Vertical Light, at his Rooms, and that he is prepared to produce pictures superior to any others taken in America. His mode retains artistic skill in full, and his Daguerrean portraits have the effects of fine painted miniatures, and the accuracy which the new Vertical Light, by means of first rate apparatus, obtains. Positive pictures are particularly adapted for portraits of Navy and Army Officers, in uniform. N. B.—For sale Cabinet and Daguerrean apparatus, complete. Terms—Cash on delivery. Manchester Lane, Dec. 1845.

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

NO. 2, GRANVILLE STREET

JOSEPH & KNIGHT,

INVITE ATTENTION to their Importation of SEASONABLE GOODS, received per "MCMAC" from GLASGOW, "ADELAIDE" from LONDON. Their Stock comprises—Gala Printed Delaines, Cloths, Broaded Al-Mohairs and CRAPES, ORLEANS, with Dress Materials, both Flaid Wool SCARFS, Ben Nevis, Saxony BroadCloths, Beavers, simeres; a few rich Druggets and Heath Furnitures; Hosiery, an assortment of Dress English Flowers, &c. &c. Blankets, Grey and White general S T A P L E GOODS. Per R. M. STEAMER, Rich French and English Ribbons, Black Laces, Gros de Naples, Watered Doucres, Silk Velvets, with various other Fancy Articles. 6w O 10 11 12 13

To intending Emigrants FROM NOVA SCOTIA

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia whether the Western Section of Canada (formerly the Province of Upper Canada) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada, is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country, and is also shown by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships of the Country;—and the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company, corroborates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

THE CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS Are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale, Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in instalments, being done away with.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payment of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he prefers, refuse to call for the Freehold, the option being completely with the Settler.

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent, will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired Year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of a

SETTLER'S SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT

Printed Papers, containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from every Post Master in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer in writing parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who, possessing Maps, will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally. Company's Office Toronto C. W., April 1845.

Wesleyan Day-School.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to respectfully inform the Public generally that the above School has been let for the time in operation, and is ready for the reception of the scholars for the year. The course of instruction to be pursued is the following:—

Primary Department. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography.

Higher Department. Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Modern Geography, and the Principles of Government, as well as the Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy.

Mathematical and Classical Departments. The course of instruction in these departments will be such as to qualify the scholars for the study of the higher branches of Science and Literature.

Terms of Instruction. The scholars will be received on the 1st of January, 1846, and will be charged with the usual expenses of board and tuition.

For further particulars, apply to the Proprietor, Mr. J. W. Wainwright, at his Office, No. 1, Upper Warren Street, N. B.

E. K. BROWN

Has received by recent arrivals a well selected Stock of

HARDWARE.

BRASS, Cast and Sheet IRON, Bells, Cast and Malleable Spring STEEL, Cast and Malleable Cast Iron, Cast and Malleable Cast Steel, Cast and Malleable Cast Brass, Cast and Malleable Cast Copper, Cast and Malleable Cast Lead, Cast and Malleable Cast Zinc, Cast and Malleable Cast Tin, Cast and Malleable Cast Pewter, Cast and Malleable Cast Spelter, Cast and Malleable Cast Nickel, Cast and Malleable Cast Silver, Cast and Malleable Cast Gold, Cast and Malleable Cast Platinum, Cast and Malleable Cast Iridium, Cast and Malleable Cast Rhodium, Cast and Malleable Cast Palladium, Cast and Malleable Cast Osmium, Cast and Malleable Cast Selenium, Cast and Malleable Cast Tellurium, Cast and Malleable Cast Vanadium, Cast and Malleable Cast Chromium, Cast and Malleable Cast Manganese, Cast and Malleable Cast Silicon, Cast and Malleable Cast Boron, Cast and Malleable Cast Fluorine, Cast and Malleable Cast Chlorine, Cast and Malleable Cast Bromine, Cast and Malleable Cast Iodine, Cast and Malleable Cast Phosphorus, Cast and Malleable Cast Sulphur, Cast and Malleable Cast Carbon, Cast and Malleable Cast Nitrogen, Cast and Malleable Cast Oxygen, Cast and Malleable Cast Hydrogen, Cast and Malleable Cast Helium, Cast and Malleable Cast Neon, Cast and Malleable Cast Argon, Cast and Malleable Cast Krypton, Cast and Malleable Cast Xenon, Cast and Malleable Cast Radon, Cast and Malleable Cast Actinium, Cast and Malleable Cast Thorium, Cast and Malleable Cast Uranium, Cast and Malleable Cast Radium, Cast and Malleable Cast Polonium, Cast and Malleable Cast Astatine, Cast and Malleable Cast Francium, Cast and Malleable Cast Rutherfordium, Cast and Malleable Cast Dubnium, Cast and Malleable Cast Seaborgium, Cast and Malleable Cast Bohrium, Cast and Malleable Cast Hassium, Cast and Malleable Cast Meitnerium, Cast and Malleable Cast Darmstadtium, Cast and Malleable Cast Roentgenium, Cast and Malleable Cast Copernicium, Cast and Malleable Cast Dubnium, Cast and Malleable Cast Seaborgium, Cast and 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